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when fabrics are forced to develop high levels of double curvature, which result in some degree of permanent in-plane and out-of-plane deformations. Due to the importance of wrinkle recovery in the appearance of garments or textiles, many methods of assessment have been developed since the early 1950s. One of the most widely used in U.S. is the AATCC Test method. This method allows expert observers to compare fabric specimens with a set of six three-dimensional replicas supplied by the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (AATCC), and then assign a grade according to their similarity.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 3, with:

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Many attempts have been made to automate this characterization process using imaging technology instead of visual observations. Laser probing is one way of evaluation of a fabric specimen to measure surface height variations. It incorporates obvious physical meaning and is not influenced by color and pattern in the specimen. However, point-scanning and costs make the method too slow and too expensive for industrial applications. A video camera with a common lighting system can be used to obtain good resolution images of fabric specimens and is faster than using a laser probe, but it is sensitive to fabric colors and patterns, so its application is also limited by its ability to evaluate only fabrics without patterns or designs. A line laser profilometer can be used to improve the detecting efficiency, but line profiles cannot cover a whole fabric surface, and typically sixteen images per sample are needed to produce reliable results

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 5, with:

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A method and apparatus measuring wrinkling according to the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:
